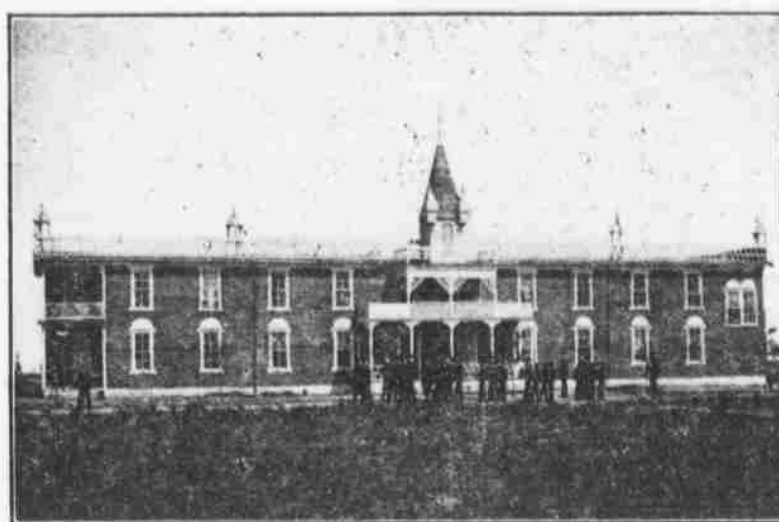


The Kearney Military Academy | A Splendid School For Boys



COMPANY AND MAIN BUILDING.



COCHRAN HALL

For the purpose of providing a thorough preparatory training for college or for business for boys and young men at a moderate price and under the best influences, this school was founded by Bishop Graves in 1892.

The academy commends itself to parents desiring for their boys a school easily reached in a country unequalled for its healthy climate and one in which, while every care is taken to provide all equipments essential to the proper instruction and well being of the boy, and such as may be found in the best schools of its type, nonessentials are kept down in order to allow the management to put the fees at such a moderate price as to be within the reach of all.

The discipline and instruction are of the highest order, the boy is taught to work from right motives, every proper effort is made for his comfort and happiness, and the fact is never lost sight of that mere proficiency in studies is no more important than the development upon right lines of the boy's character; and this is the more readily done as the school is not so large in numbers but that every boy must come into intimate personal relationship with the principal and instructors.

The academy is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Platte, about a mile and a half from the city of Kearney, a station on both the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads. The location is an unusually healthy one and the distance from town sufficient to insure freedom from infection in case of the outbreak of an epidemic.

The buildings are large, commodious and in good condition. Kearney hall, the main building, is built of brick, four stories high and contains the rooms of the head master and family, study hall, office and dining room, recitation room, sick room and quarters for teachers and twenty-two of the younger cadets.

Lewis hall, which has been almost en-

more correct carriage and increased mental aptitude, while prompt submission to authority teaches habits of self-restraint, and the exercise of it a proper sense of personal responsibility. The fact that the discipline is a means and not an end is never lost sight of, thus avoiding as far as possible the danger of making a performance of duties mechanical.

For the purposes of discipline and for instruction in infantry tactics the cadets are organized into companies, each company being commanded by a cadet officer, who is under the direction and supervision of the commandant of cadets. The officers are selected from those cadets who have the best record for study, conduct and soldier-like deportment. Length of attendance at the academy is not a necessary qualification to enable a cadet to receive an appointment. During the year the cadets have been divided into two companies, officered by a captain, first and second lieutenant, three sergeants, three corporals and a musician.

An important fact, which should not be omitted in this sketch, is the efficiency of the teaching corps. They are fitted by training, experience and travel for the work which they are successfully carrying on. Each is a specialist in his department and the work accomplished by the students is abundant proof of it. There is no hurry, there is no half-understanding of a subject, and the patient, persistent mastery of the work in hand is looked upon as an essential part of the training which is a leading feature of the school.

Thus equipped and thus officered the academy finds itself in a position in which it can offer its students advantages which the best public school can never claim—the best course of study, the best teaching and a home life with an influence which cannot be surpassed. From this last the students are never free. From morning until night and from September until June the

tirely remodeled in the interior this year, contains the gymnasium, a large, well-lighted room with about 2,000 feet of floor space, completely equipped with apparatus—horizontal and parallel bars, traveling rings, trapeze, etc. One end has been specially prepared for hand ball. There is a shower bath with hot and cold water and dressing room in connection. Here are also the carpenter's shop and the blacksmith's shop for the department of manual training, the chemical and physical laboratories and the chapel.

Cochran hall, the main dormitory, contains quarters for forty cadets and two masters. Each cadet has a room to himself, heated by steam and furnished with the usual bedroom furniture and bedding.

It is the intention of the founder of this school that nothing shall be left undone that can help to make the work more efficient. In this connection attention is called to the following alterations and additions made during the present year: Electric lights throughout all the buildings, enlargement of the workshops and chemical laboratory, additional and more convenient bathing facilities.

The grounds, twenty-five acres in extent, are level and afford excellent facilities for drill and for the various forms of athletics so essential to a complete education. Ample space is given for foot ball, base ball and tennis, together with a small but good golf link.

Long experience has shown that a system of discipline, semi-military in character, is most efficient in cultivating the essential habits of obedience, promptness, punctuality and neatness. Regularity of routine inculcates a methodical habit, which the cadet soon applies to all branches of his work, thus becoming a better and more efficient student. The daily drill of the school provides a regular physical exercise

which shows its effect in better health, a home influence never slackens. The best-ordered home insists no more strenuously for personal attention to the requirements of cleanliness in self and its surroundings than the academy. The untrained boy may bring to the table the habits which a careless home life has allowed, but these are corrected. His language drops its mistakes under the constant watchfulness of the teachers who, line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, often work wonders in the boy committed to his care. He is taught to stand and sit erect, to hold up his head and to look men in the face, and after the lesson has been taught it is followed up until it has become a daily practical reality.

The real trouble comes when the cadet begins to practice here the vices which too many homes permit. Profanity must be stopped. Vulgarly in speech and action must cease. Lying and underhandedness must be given up. Tobacco is not allowed and all habits which prevent wholesome living and wholesome thinking must be changed.

To accomplish this the Kearney academy does not resort to violence. "Kindness is greater than violence; God is love," and if this last should fail, the academy is no place for that kind of boy—the risk is too great and the results too disastrous. This is a conclusion of the whole matter. The Kearney Military academy has for its aim and purpose a home school which shall bring to bear upon its boys a rigorous training, morality, mentally and physically, with the single thought of making men of them, ready and eager to do the work that the world demands of American manhood and of American citizenship. With its limited means it has so far been able to realize its ideals. With these means increased, as it hopes that they will be, it is confident of correspondingly increased results.

Great City of Rio De Janeiro

HON. D. E. THOMPSON, United States minister to Brazil, in a letter to the Lincoln Star, pens the following description of the city of Rio de Janeiro:

"Rio de Janeiro," translated into English, means the "river of January." The city was originally named Sao Sebastiao, the name of its patron saint, but later came to be called by the name of the bay on which it is situated. The latter received such a peculiar name from the circumstance of its having been discovered in the month of January and thought to be the mouth of a great river.

The first white settlers on the bay of Rio de Janeiro were French Protestants, under the leadership of one Villegaignon. They came in 1555 and chose one of the numerous islands of the bay as their place of settlement. They were true pioneers, as they had to fight both Indians and the Portuguese, who came there some years later, captured their fort and gradually absorbed the remaining French into the colony the Portuguese then founded. The Protestant missionaries successfully working in Rio today are fond of pointing out to Brazilians the important part their co-religionists played in the foundation of the Catholic city of Rio de Janeiro. The island of Villegaignon, in Rio bay, where the Protestant banner was thus first unfurled in the new world, has on it today one of the important fortifications of the city.

Rio did not become the capital of colonial Brazil until the year 1763. Bahia having had that honor owing to its greater commercial importance in the early days of the Portuguese colony up to the year mentioned. Rio had at that time a population of 30,000.

Today the capital of Brazil is estimated to possess within its limits, which are those of the federal district, 700,000 inhabitants. The area of the district is 1,394 square kilometers, or two-thirds that number of square miles, but most of the city's population is contained in an area of less than ten square

miles. The business portion of the city is contained within a small space, divided by long and narrow streets into regular squares. Most of the public buildings and hospitals are also to be found here. It may therefore be said that within this area of about one square mile is the center of business and politics, of literature and education, in the largest Portuguese speaking city in the world and in the largest tropical city outside the Orient. Rio undoubtedly surpasses all South American cities as a literary and intellectual center.

The federal district corresponds in its political status to the District of Columbia in the United States. It is directly under the sovereignty of the federal government, which has provided for it a system of local self-government. The executive authority is vested in a prefect, appointed by the president of the republic for four years; the legislative, in a council, elected by the Brazilian citizens of voting age residing in the district. A system of police courts and courts of appeal is also provided for. The federal government, which controls federal elections in Brazil, has also been able to give the district representation in congress, so that Rio enjoys, besides representation in proportion to its population in the Chamber of Deputies, an equality of representation with the states in the Senate.

Starting with its name, Rio de Janeiro possesses many unique and picturesque features in addition to the characteristics it has in common with all the large cities of the world: The narrow streets of its business quarter, some of them not wide enough for two vehicles to pass each other; its rough, though universally paved streets, and its tilburys, a kind of two-wheeled buggy peculiar to Brazil, in which the springy motion, when riding over Rio pavements, is like that of a ship on a rough sea. The names of some of the streets are nearly as long as the streets are wide. Brazilians are fond of giving to the streets

of their cities, as names, dates of great events in the history of their country. Thus Rua Quinze de Novembro—Fifteenth of November street. As we might name a street Fourth of July street, there is a street in Rio named after the Brazilian Independence day, the Rua Sete de Setembro. When a street is named after a patriot it is given his title too. Thus there is a General Camara street and a Visconde de Rio Branco street and a Rua Doctor Lima de Vasconcellos.

The street cars, or "bonds," as they are always called, are a most important feature of Rio because they are almost the only means of "rapid transit," the streets being so narrow and rough that they get over the ground faster than tilburys, the public cabs. These mule cars seem to be on every street, even on the narrowest, where carriages are not allowed, but are a comfortable means of conveyance only when it is too hot to walk. It is said they are called "bonds" because at the time the company's bonds were placed on the Rio market the people, never having heard of either, thought "bonds" were the street cars, and the popular name has clung. In the near future Rio's very extensive system of street car lines will be operated their whole length by electricity instead of only a few of the suburban lines being thus operated as now. Except for these latter the whole system is run by mule power, and the profits have been so great that it has been hard to overcome the conservatism of the owners and induce them to adopt more expensive methods of operation. The street cars carry annually about \$3,000,000 passengers. It is only a question of time before Rio will be served by the most modern system of electric traction.

Housekeeping in Rio is quite a different matter from what it is at home. All vegetables and fruits are purchased from peddlers, with whom a bargain has to be made for each purchase. Milk is delivered by the cow herself, who is led through the

streets with her calf and milked at your door. Even silks and laces are sold by peddlers, and Brazilian ladies, instead of going shopping themselves, more frequently send a servant to the large stores with orders to have an assortment of things sent to the house, from which they may choose what they want. Everything is bargained for. Even in the largest stores, which advertise "fixed prices," you can generally make some kind of a compromise on the high prices charged. Living expenses are very high, both for imported and domestic articles. The houses are so constructed that they keep out the heat in hot weather, but the cold weather simply has to be endured, as the houses have no facilities whatever for heating.

The climate of Rio is a point much discussed. Some say it is all, and worse than, you can imagine the climate of a seaport in the tropics to be and others claim for it that it is one of the most delightful climates in the world. All agree, however, that for three months during the summer Rio is a pretty hot place. It is claimed, and I think with some reason, that even then the heat is not felt so much and is not nearly so disastrous in its effects on man and beast as the hot spells during the summer of American cities. There is, however, this difference: Although the temperature of Rio does not go so high as New York's and the heat is not felt so much as in the latter place, in Rio during the summer there is no letup in the heat day and night or from day to day and week to week.

The hot summer nights in Rio are said to be the worst feature of its climate. The temperature of Rio has never been known to go above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, nor below 50 degrees, while the average yearly temperature is 74 degrees, from which it only varies five points above and below in summer and winter, respectively. The rainy and dry season correspond respec-

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